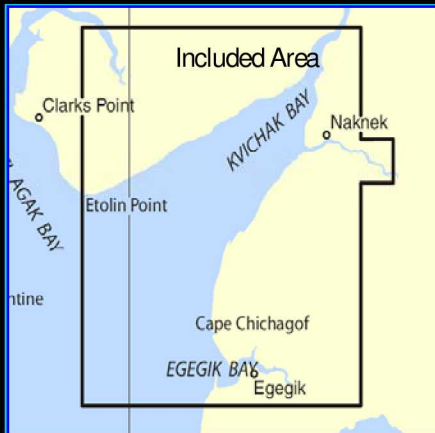


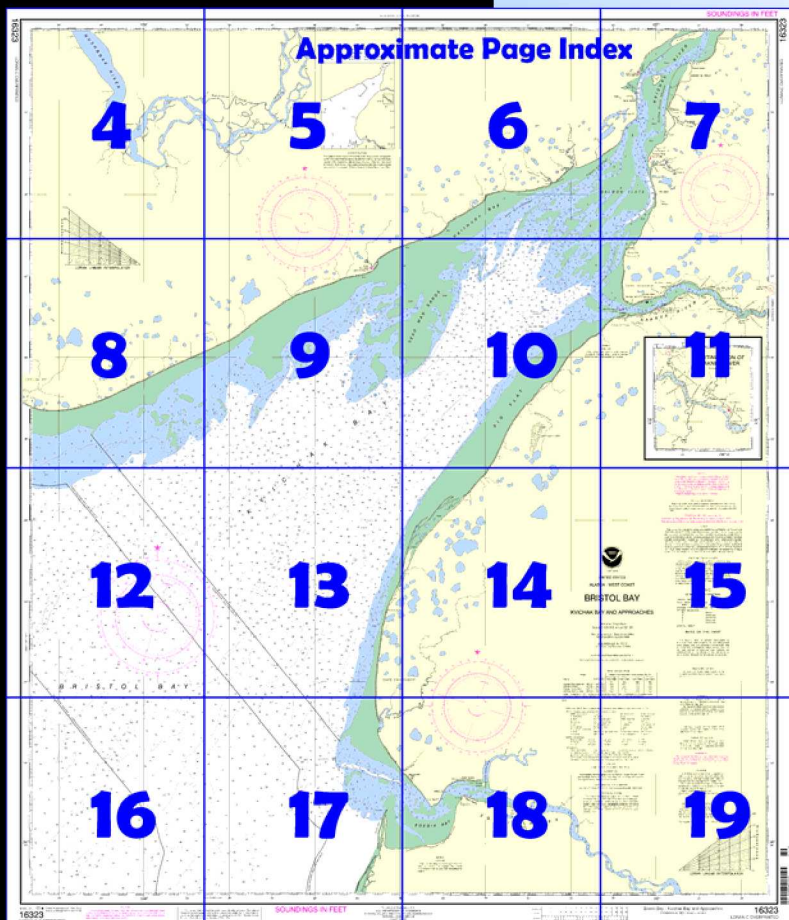
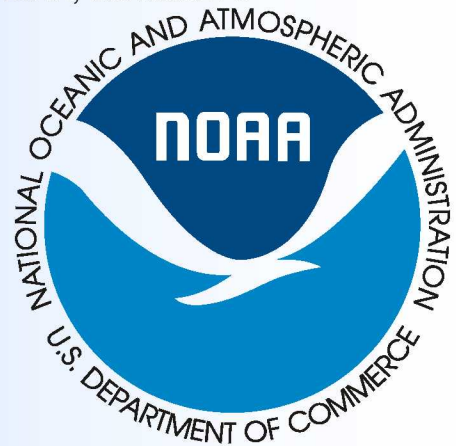
BookletChartTM

Bristol Bay - Kvichak Bay and Approaches (NOAA Chart 16323)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

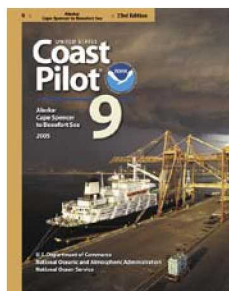
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 8 excerpts]

112) **Kvichak Bay**, the large arm at the head of Bristol Bay, extends NE from a line between the S entrance point of Egegik River and Etolin Point. The bay is an important fishing area for red salmon and has several canneries in its N part. Kvichak Bay is navigable for deep-draft vessels as far as the anchorage about 270° from the entrance to the Naknek River. The approach from the SW is restricted to a channel about 4 miles wide by **Big Flat**, an extensive tide flat

extending off the E shore, and by **Dead Man Sands**, the large shoal in the middle of the bay NW of Johnston Hill. This shoal uncovers about 8 feet, and the area N of it is very foul. Fishing boats and collecting barges use the area at half tide or higher. Caution is necessary as a number of fishermen have been lost when trapped by the tides.

(134) **Naknek River** enters Kvichak Bay on the E side, about 10 miles S of Koggiung. **Cape Suworof** is the point on the N side of the entrance.

The large 60-mile-long river has its source in **Lake Naknek**, where there are two villages.

(145) **Naknek** is on the N side of the Naknek River about 1.5 miles from the mouth. A nurse is on duty during the winter, and, during the cannery season, each cannery employs a doctor whose services are available to the public for a fee. Weekly mail service is by plane throughout the year. Regular scheduled steamers also carry mail during the summer. A road leads 0.8 mile inland to a lake used as a landing place for floatplanes; another road goes about 12 miles SE to **King Salmon Airport**.

Transportation over land in this area is entirely by plane. Several floatplanes at the inland lake are available for hire or charter. The airport has scheduled freight and passenger service to Anchorage. There is a telephone line from Naknek to the airport.

(147) **South Naknek** on the S side of the Naknek River directly across from Naknek, has a school and a cannery that operates a general merchandise store.

156) **Libbyville**, on the E side of Kvichak Bay, 3.5 miles N of Naknek River entrance, has a cannery with a 100-foot-long wharf.

(160) **Koggiung**, a village on the E side of Kvichak River, has several canneries. All of the wharves are dry at low water and have mud bottom alongside. All have water connections. Fuel oil, diesel oil, and gasoline are stored for cannery use.

(162) **Kvichak River** (see chart 16013), from Koggiung to Iliamna Lake, is 50 miles long. In the upper half of its course it is much broken by islands and bars into narrow, shallow channels. The lower half is tidal.

(163) Occasionally vessels drawing 14 feet have ascended the river as far as the mouth of Alagnak River, but anchorage is difficult to find.

Kvichak River is navigable for cannery tenders of 10-foot draft to **Alagnak River**, 22 miles above the mouth of Kvichak River. Launches of 3- to 4-foot draft can go on up into Iliamna Lake.

(164) In 1984, the channels through the entrance to Kvichak River were reported to be extremely changeable. Local knowledge is advised.

(165) The Kvichak River has four recommended anchorages where mooring buoys are maintained during the fishing season. Water is available at the canneries.

(166) At **Graveyard Point**, near the mouth, fair protection is available in depths of 10 to 12 feet in all weather except strong SE storms. The bottom is fine gray sand with good holding ground.

(167) **Graveyard Point Light** (58°52'03"N., 157°00'47"W.), 55 feet (16.8 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark 0.7 mile S of Graveyard Point.

(168) Off **Nakeen** and the mouth of **Squaw Creek**, good protection in all weather is afforded in depths of 13 to 23 feet. The bottom is fine gray sand; the holding ground is good.

(169) **Duck Creek Light** (58°57'18"N., 157°01'55"W.), 48 feet (14.6 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on S point of entrance to Duck Creek.

(170) At **Kvichak** good protection is afforded in depths of 8 to 10 feet in all weather except a strong N storm. The bottom is gray sand; the holding ground is good.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 2

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE C
CAUTION
Shoaling has been reported in the entrance channels to Kvichak River. Local knowledge should be used when navigating the area.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

NOTE B
CAUTION
Extensive shoaling has been reported in the entrance channel to Egegik Bay. Local knowledge should be used when navigating the channel.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 58° 36'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION
LORAN-C FREQUENCY100kHz.
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
999099,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)
MMaster
WSecondary
XSecondary
YSecondary
ZSecondary
EXAMPLE: 9990-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART
The Loran-C lines of position overprinted on this chart have been prepared for use with ground wave signals and are presently compensated only for theoretical propagation delays which have not yet been verified by observed data. Mariners are cautioned not to rely entirely on the lattices in in-shore waters. Skywave corrections are not provided.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.637" southward and 7.717" westward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners; information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2 Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282).

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to show in the lower left hand corner.

NOTE X
The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31, 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

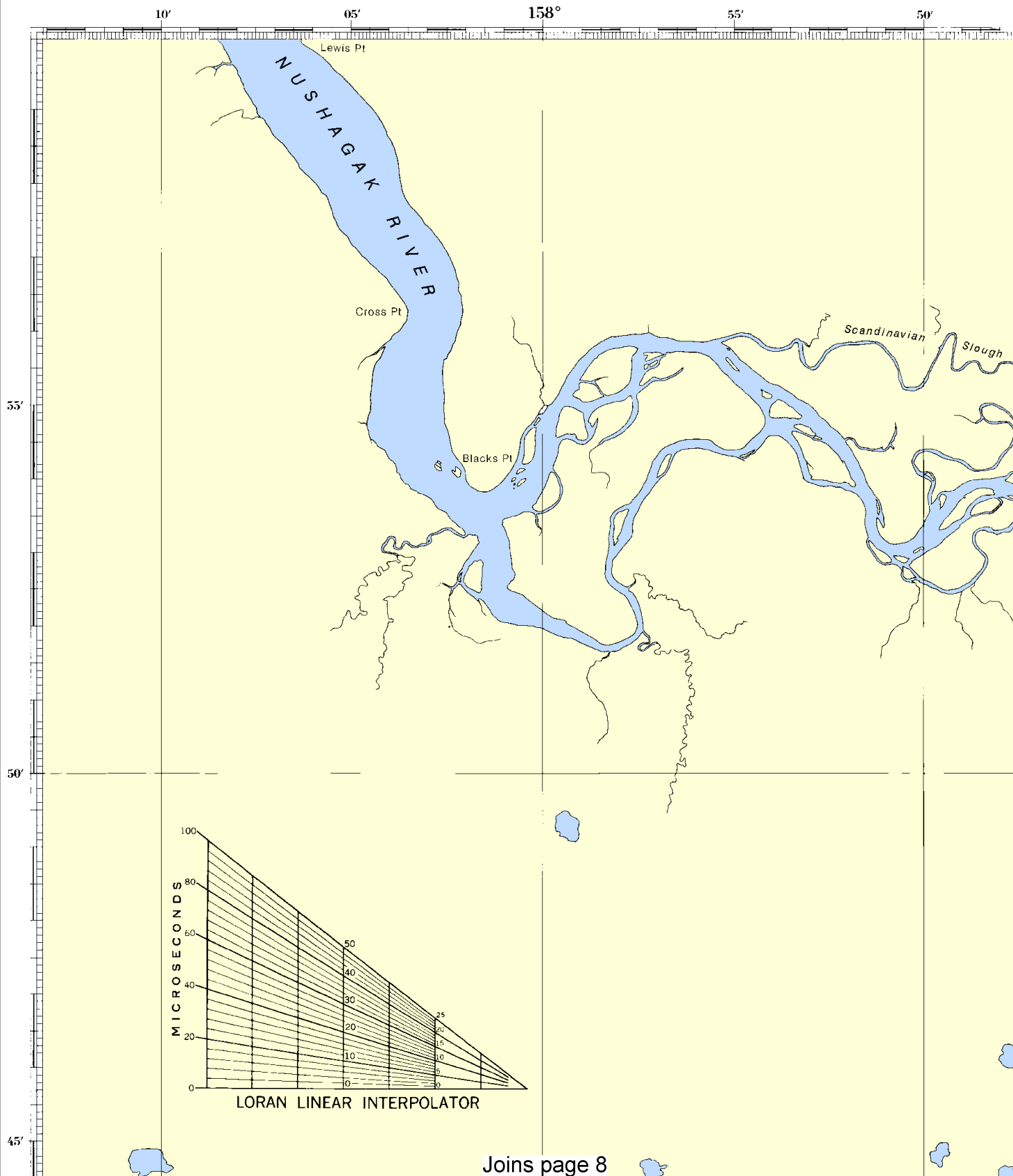
ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
AERO aeronautical G green Mo. morse code R TR radio tower
Al alternating Gp group N nun Rot rotating
B black IQ interrupted quick OBSC obscured s seconds
Bn beacon Iso isophase (E Int) Oc occulting SEC sector
C can LT LHO lighthouse Or orange St M statute miles
DIA diaphone M nautical mile Q quick VQ very quick
E Int equal interval (Iso) m minutes R red W white
F fixed MICRO TR microwave tower Ra Ref radar reflector WHIS whistle
Fl flashing Mkr marker R Bn radiobeacon Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:
Blds boulders Co coral gy gray Oys oysters so soft
bk broken G gravel h hard Rk rock Sh shells
Cy clay Grs grass M mud S sand sy sticky
Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized Obsn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported
ZJ wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

Place		TIDAL INFORMATION			
		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Naknek River Entrance	(58°43'N / 157°03'W)	22.6	20.7	2.2	-2.0
Naknek Air Base	(58°40'N / 156°39'W)	3.2	2.3	0.2	-3.0
Egegik, Egegik River	(58°13'N / 157°22'W)	13.3	11.6	0.8	-3.0
Kvichak, Kvichak River	(58°58'N / 156°57'W)	16.5	14.8	0.9	-3.0

Note: Currents of 3 to 4 knots or more may be encountered in Naknek and Kvichak rivers. See Tidal Current Tables, Pacific Coast of North America and Asia for predictions.

16323

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



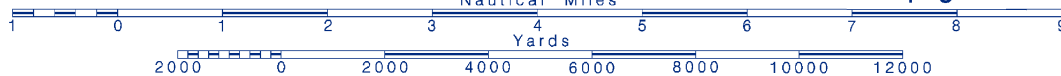
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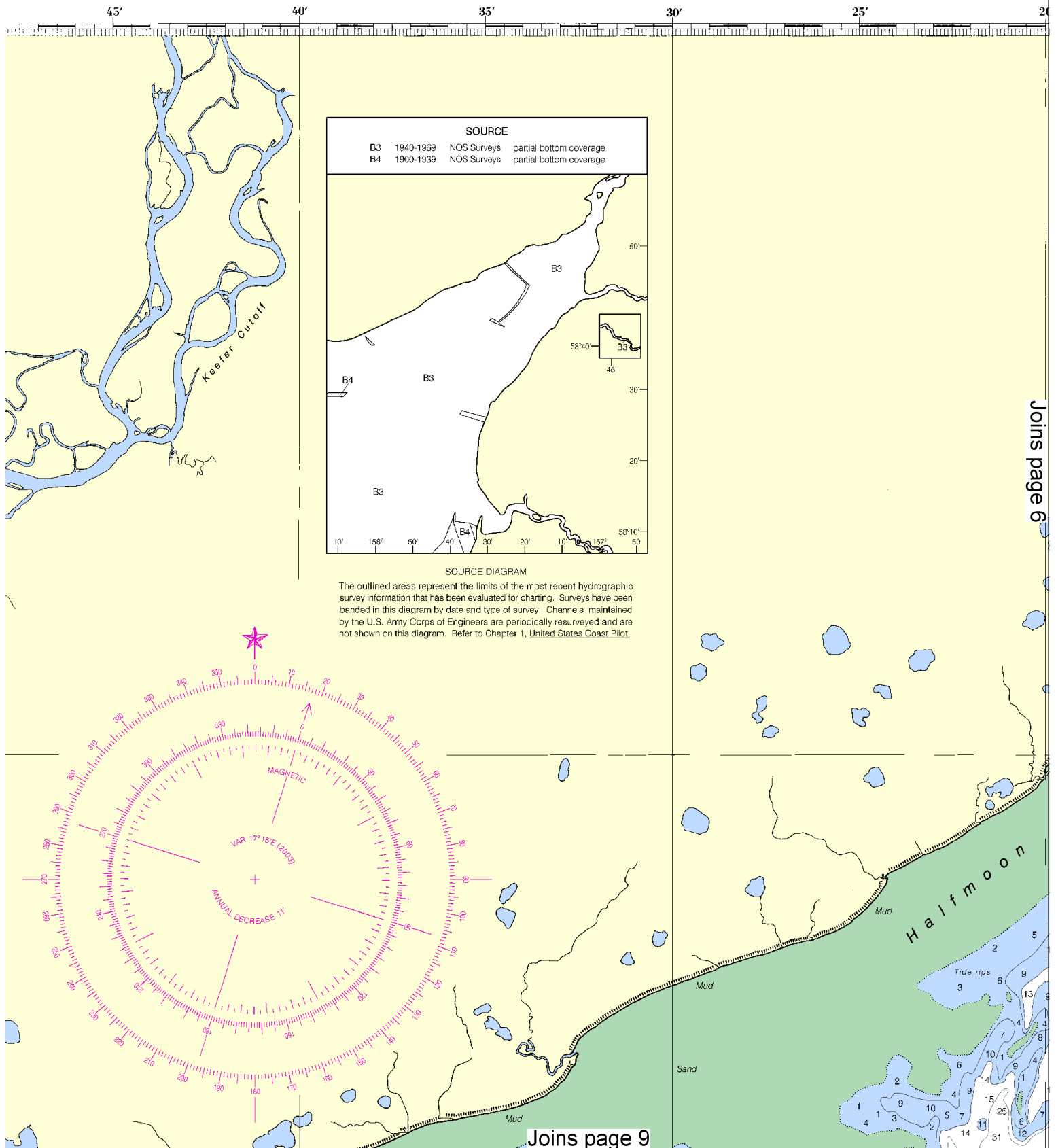


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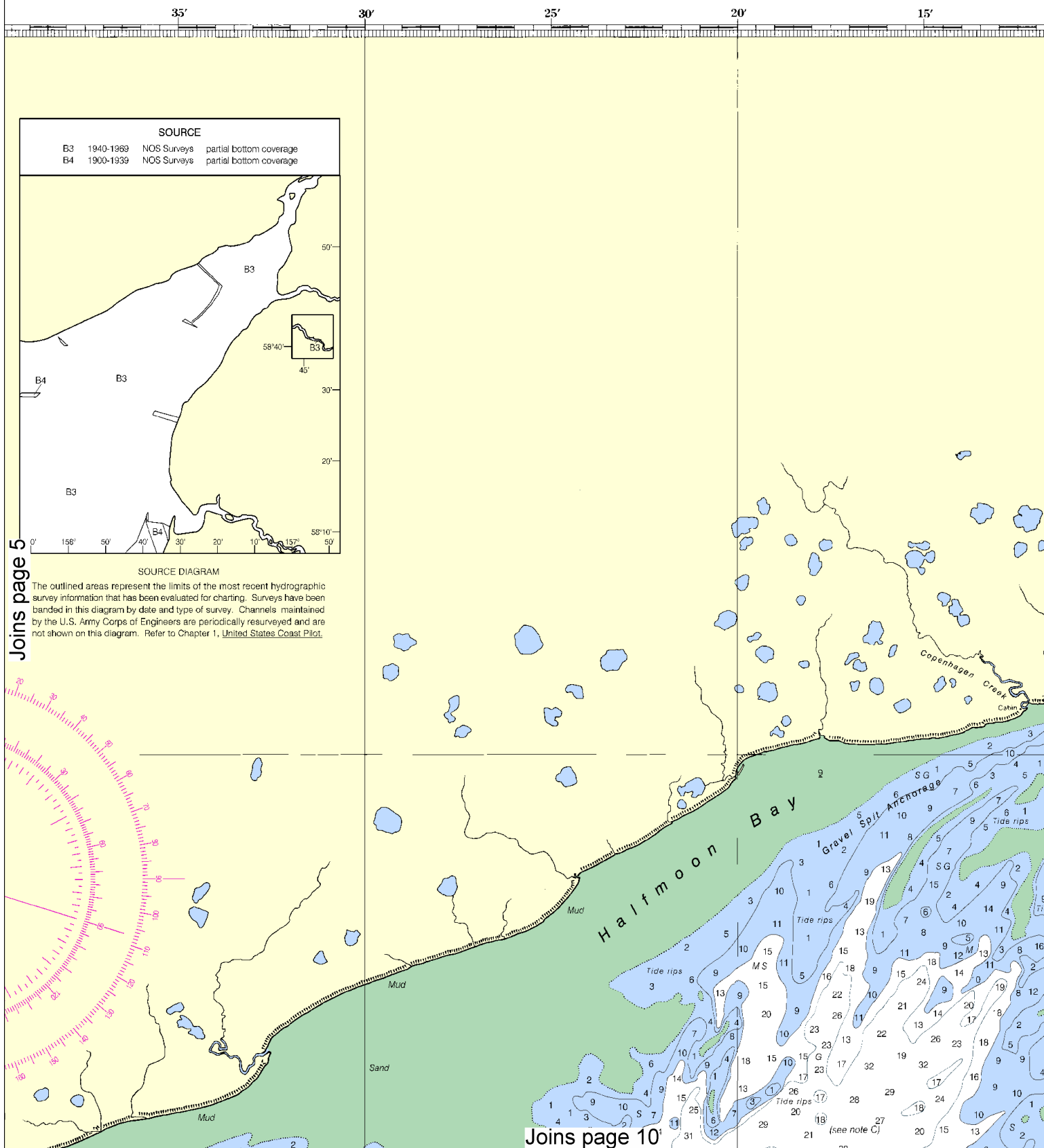
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See Note on page 5.





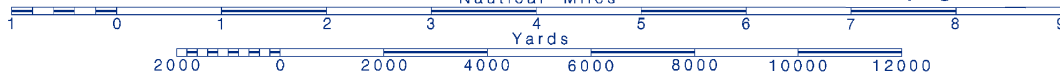
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 The new scale is 1:133333. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



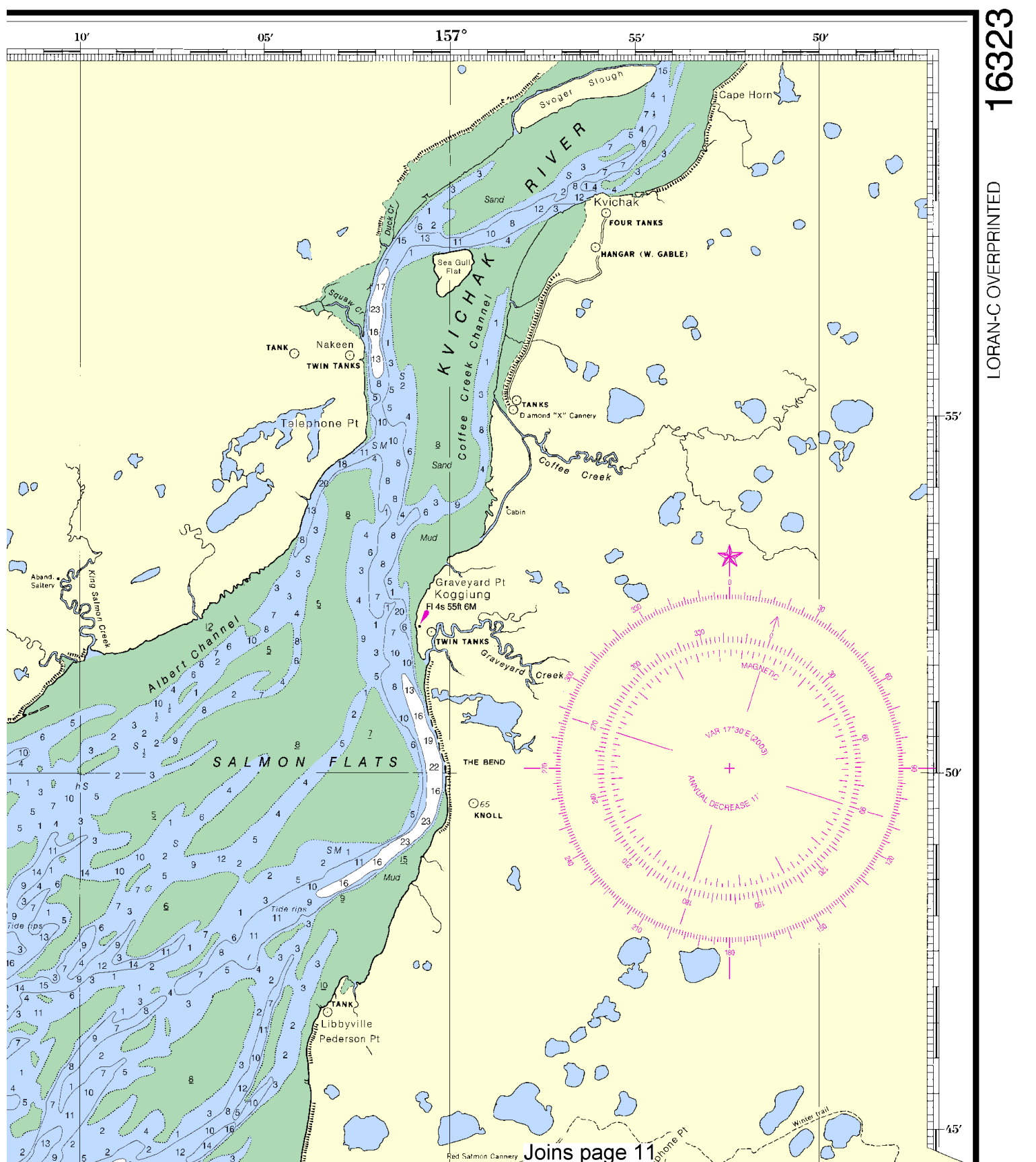
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET



16323

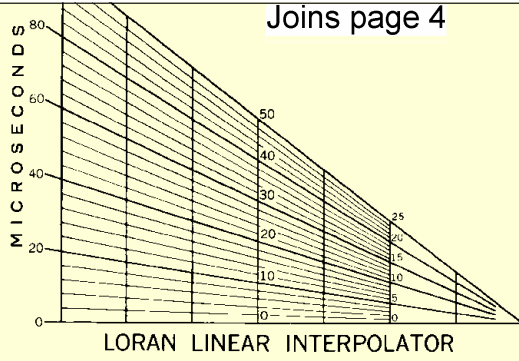
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

Joins page 11

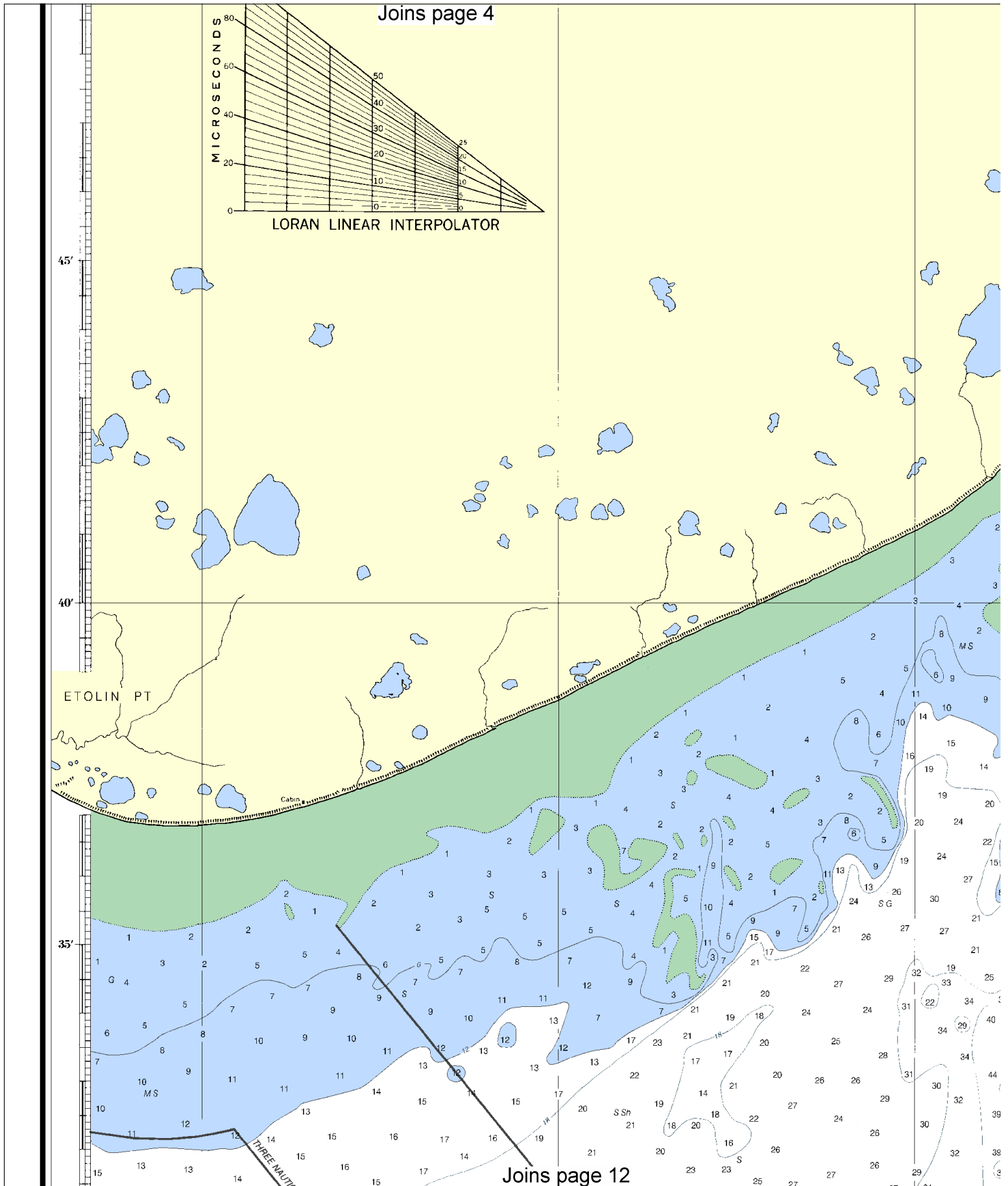
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 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

7

Joins page 4



LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR



Joins page 12

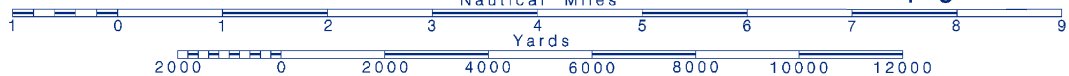
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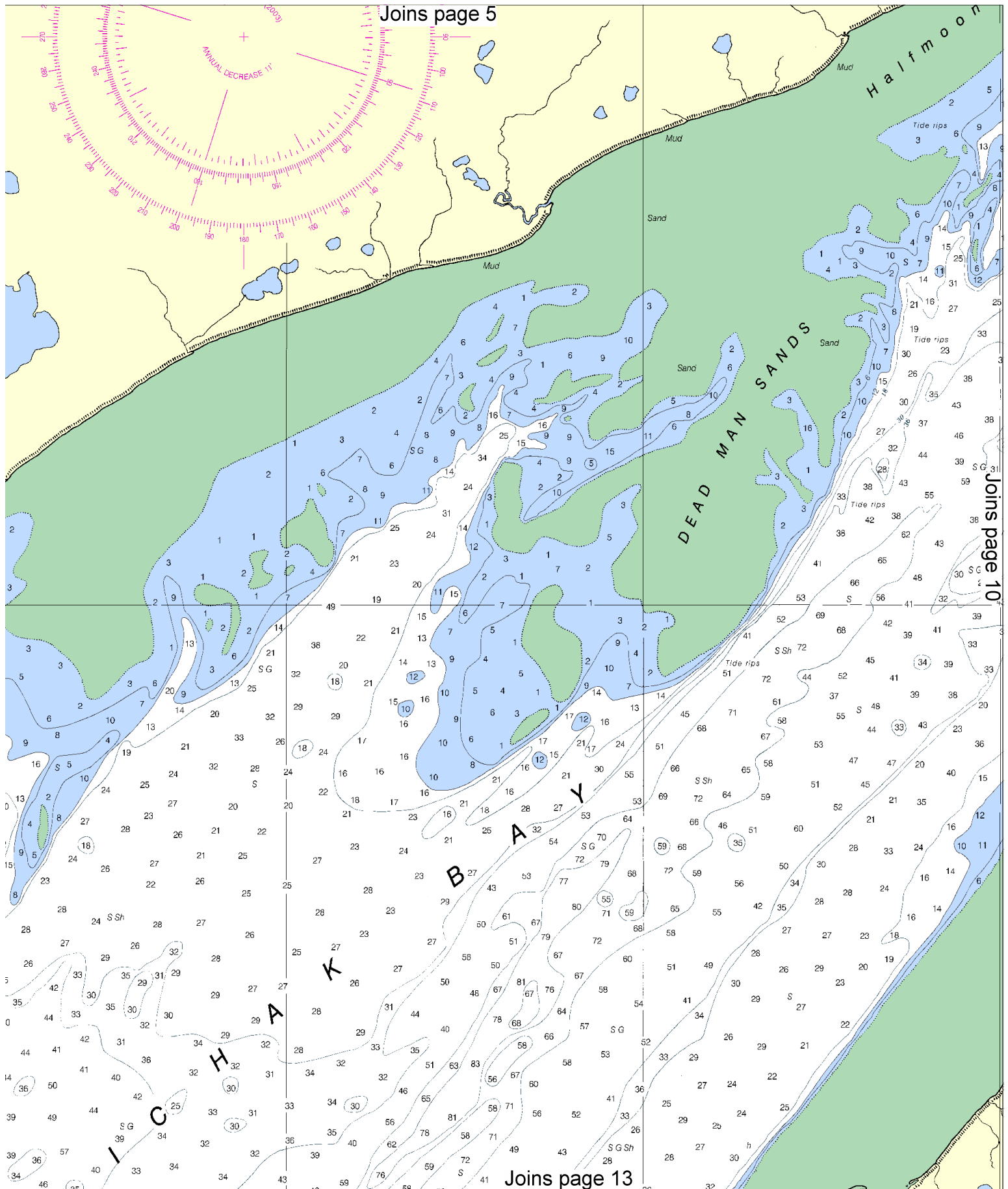


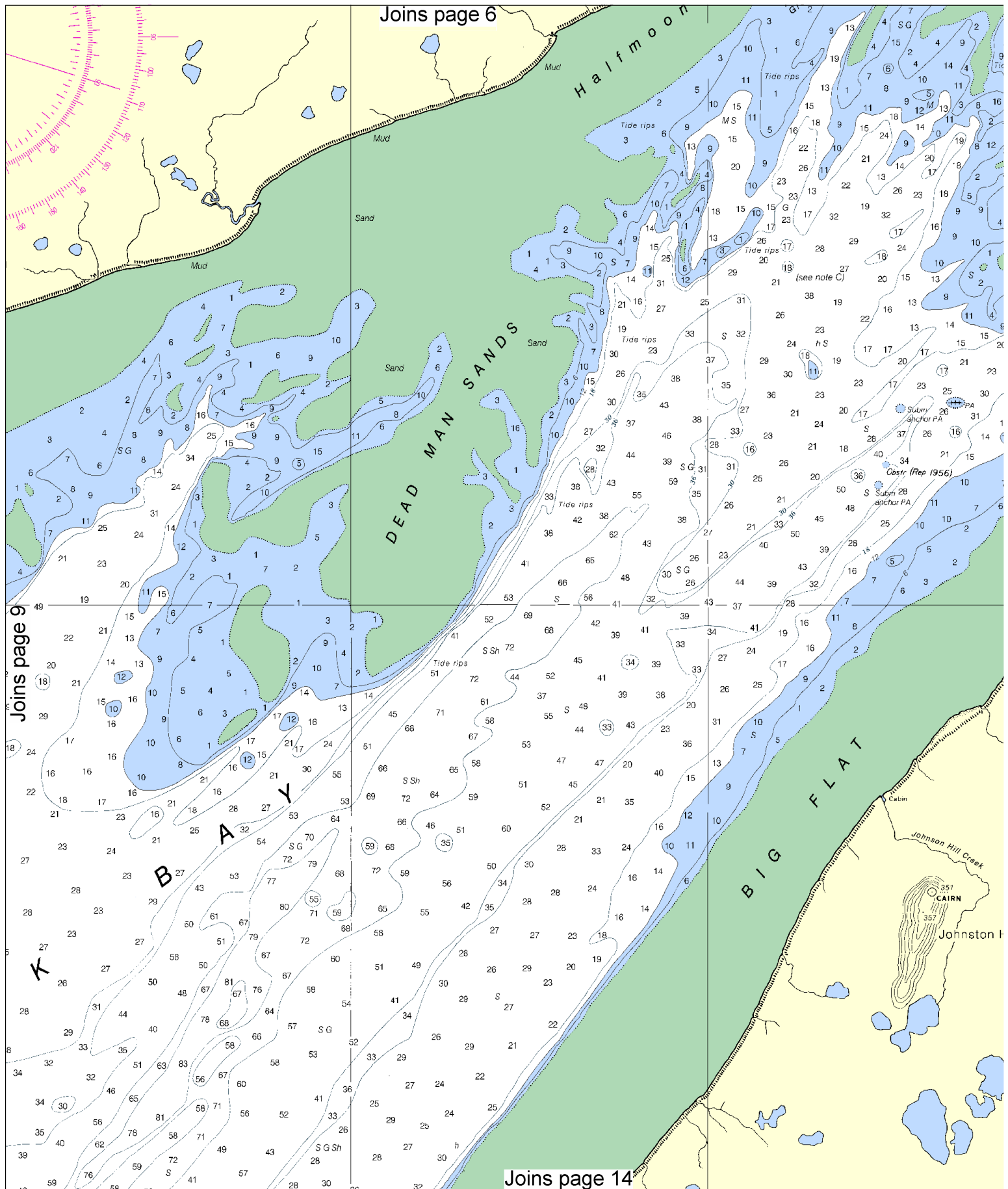
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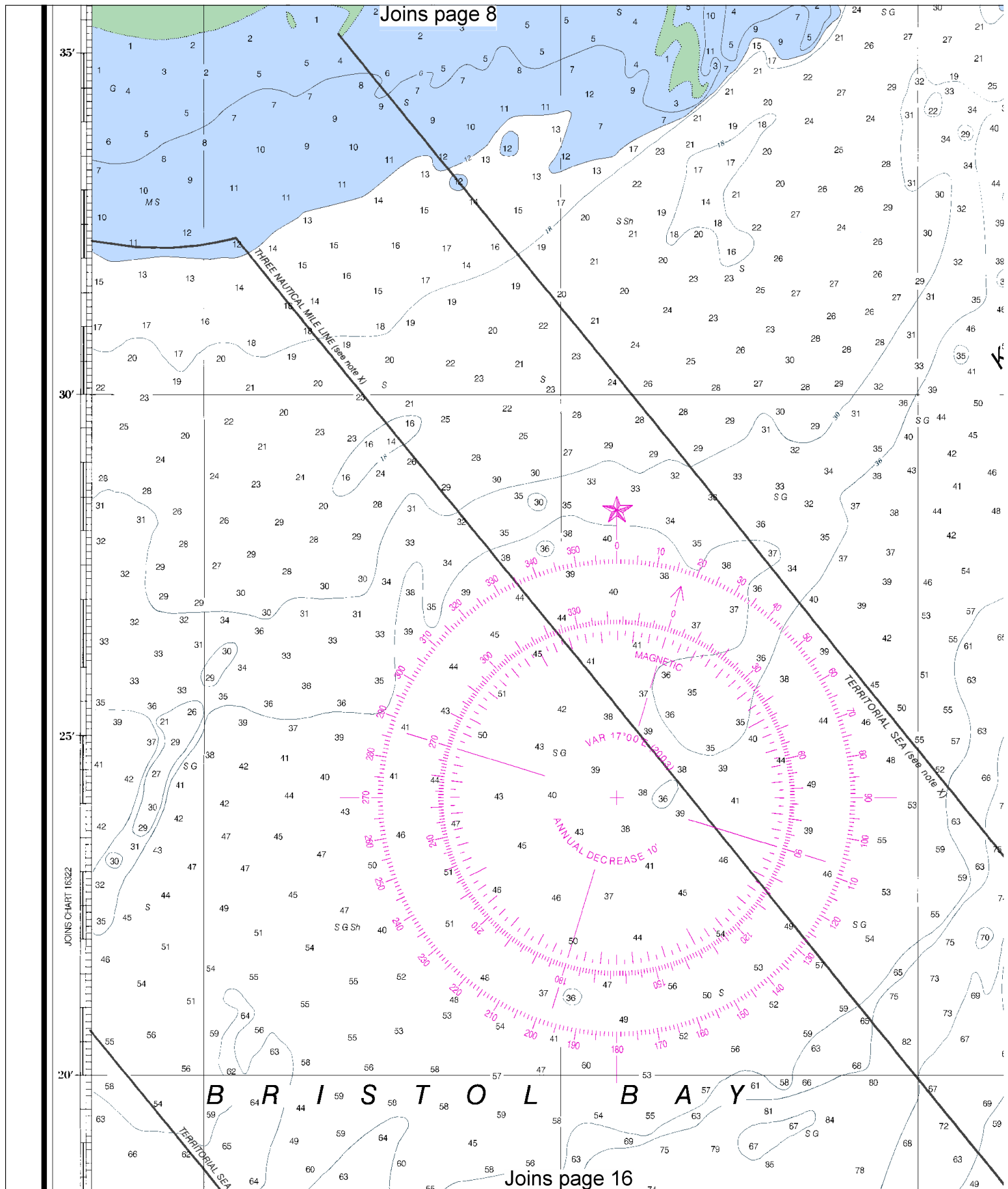
SCALE 1:100,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









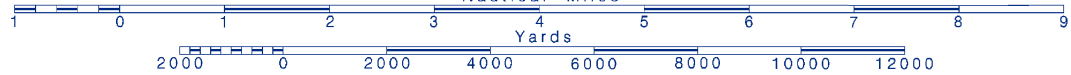
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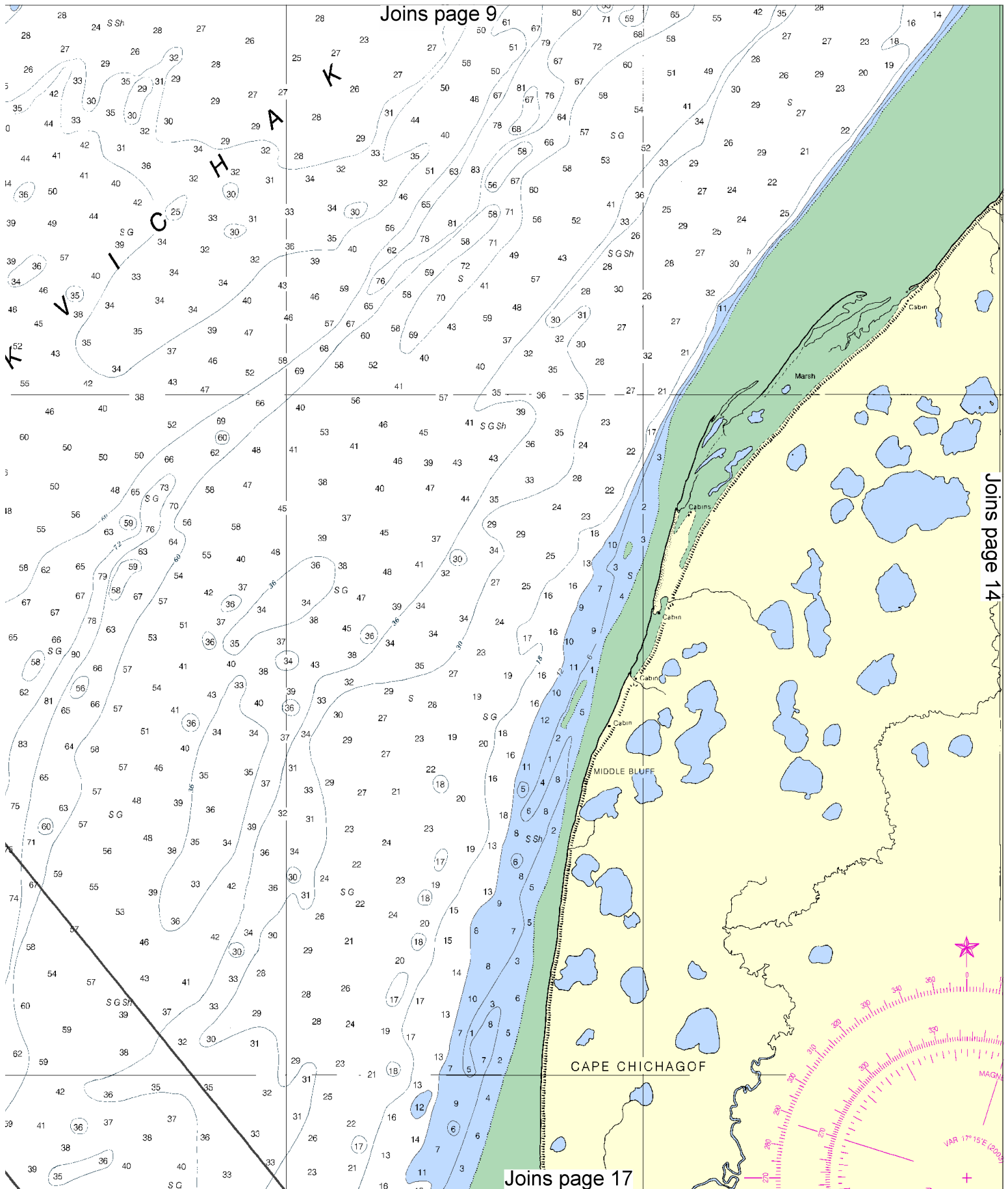


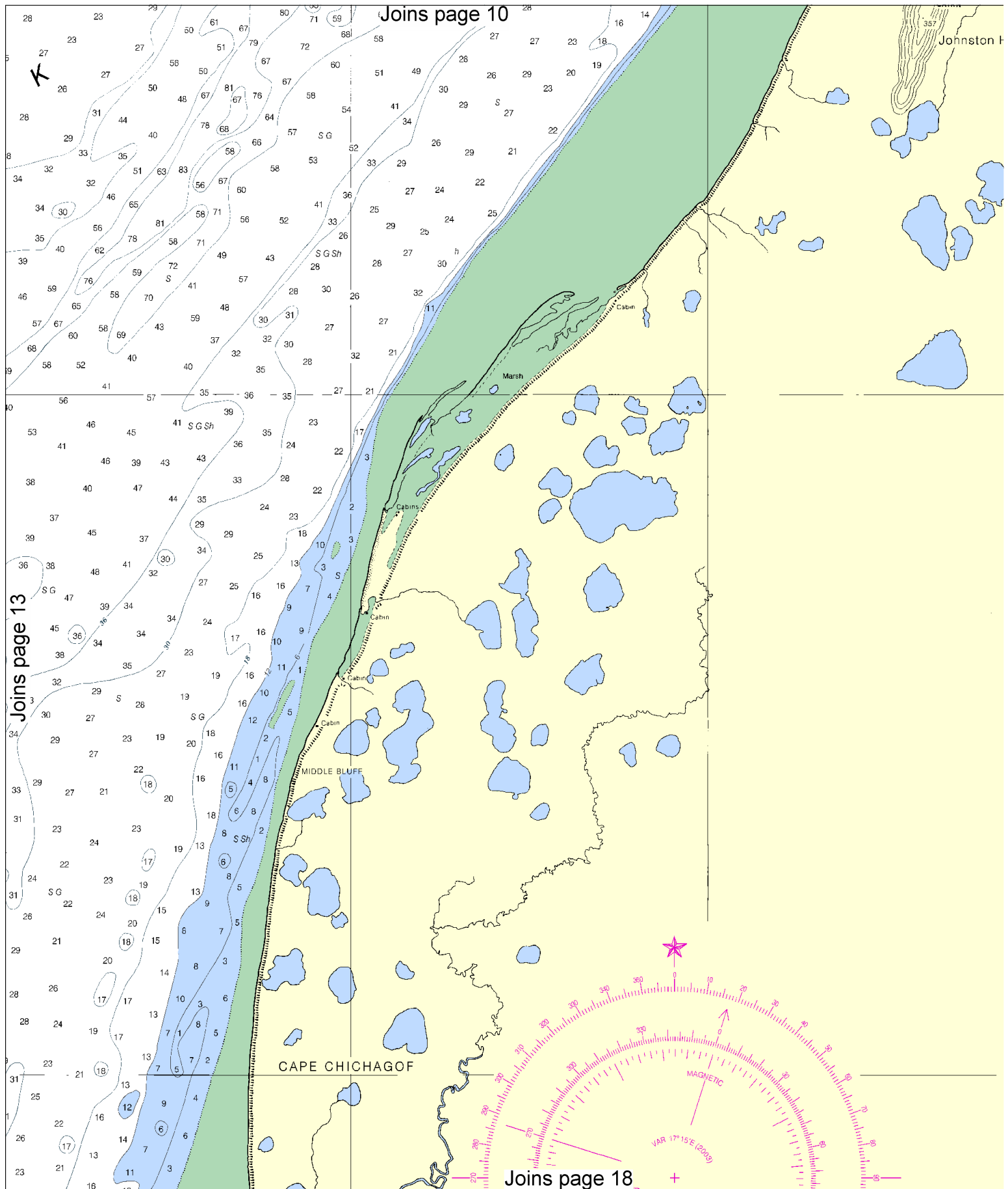
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SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.







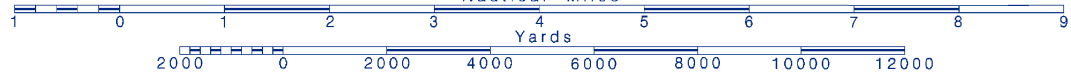
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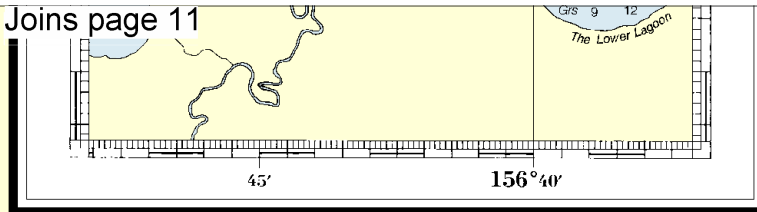
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 11



NOTE A

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International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz.

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

9990 99,900 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)

M Master

W Secondary

X Secondary

Y Secondary

Z Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

The Loran-C lines of position overprinted on this chart have been prepared for use with ground wave signals and are presently compensated only for theoretical propagation delays which have not yet been verified by observed data. Mariners are cautioned not to rely entirely on the lattices in in-shore waters. Skywave corrections are not provided.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

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Joins page 19



UNITED STATES

ALASKA - WEST COAST

BRISTOL BAY

KVICHAK BAY AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 58° 36'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional Information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

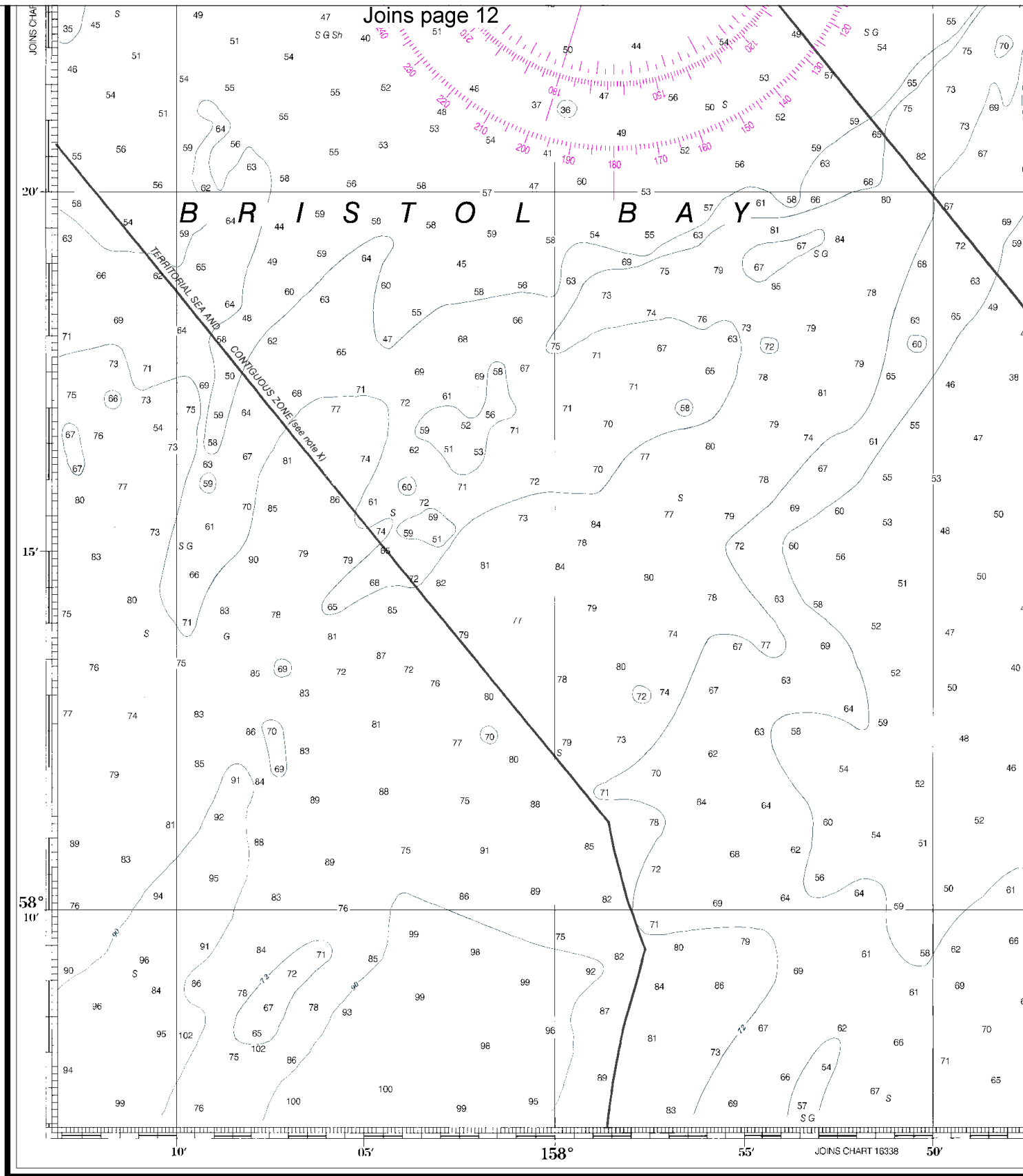
Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Naknek River Entrance (56°43'N / 157°03'W)	22.6	20.7	2.2	-2.0
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Note: Currents of 3 to 4 knots or more may be encountered in Naknek and Kvichak rivers. See Tidal Current Tables, Pacific Coast of North America and Asia for predictions.

(803)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Joins page 12



9th Ed., Oct. / 03 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 25/03
Corrected through LNM Oct. 14/03

16323

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

16



Printed at reduced scale.

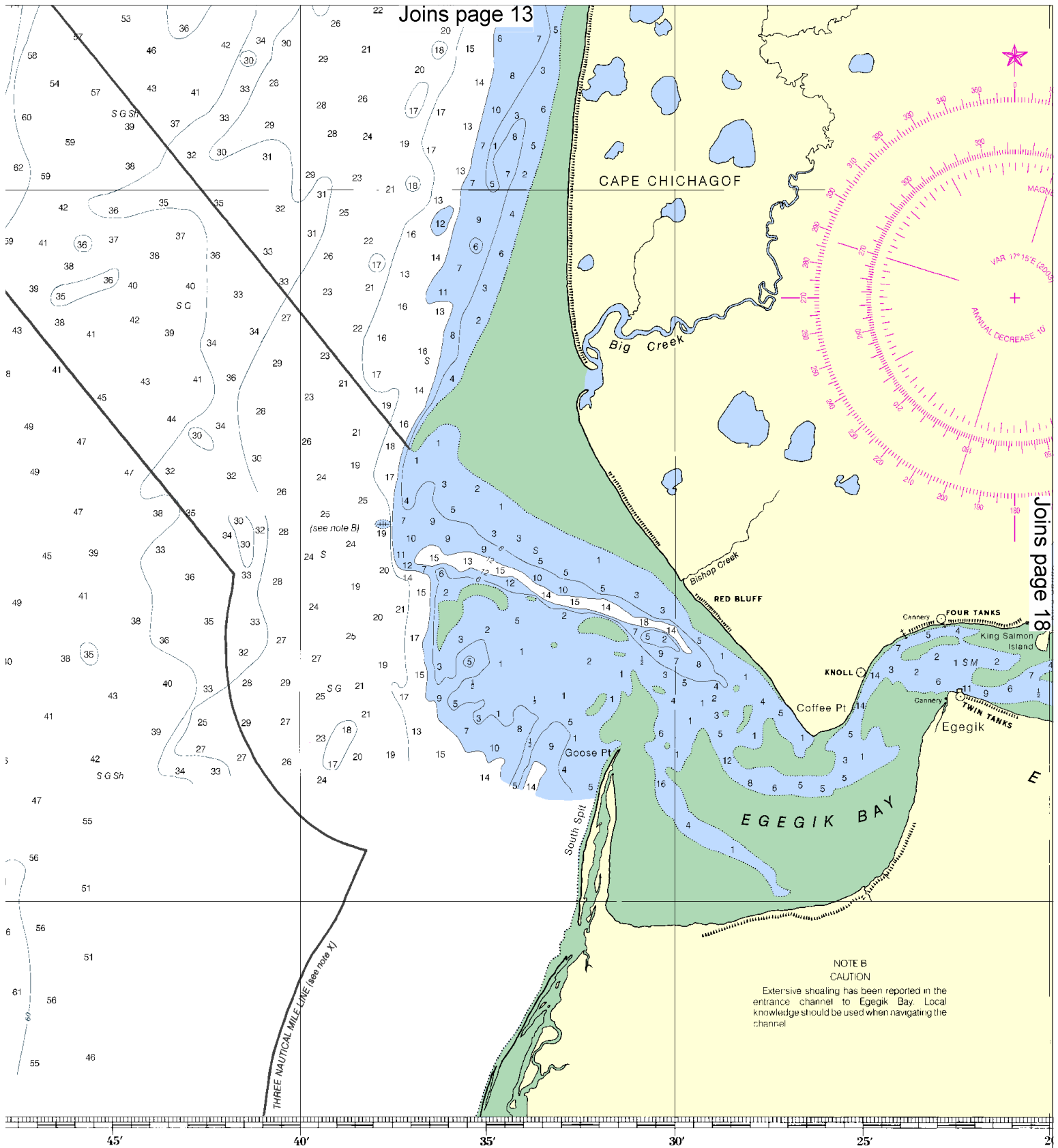
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See Note on page 5.



Joins page 13

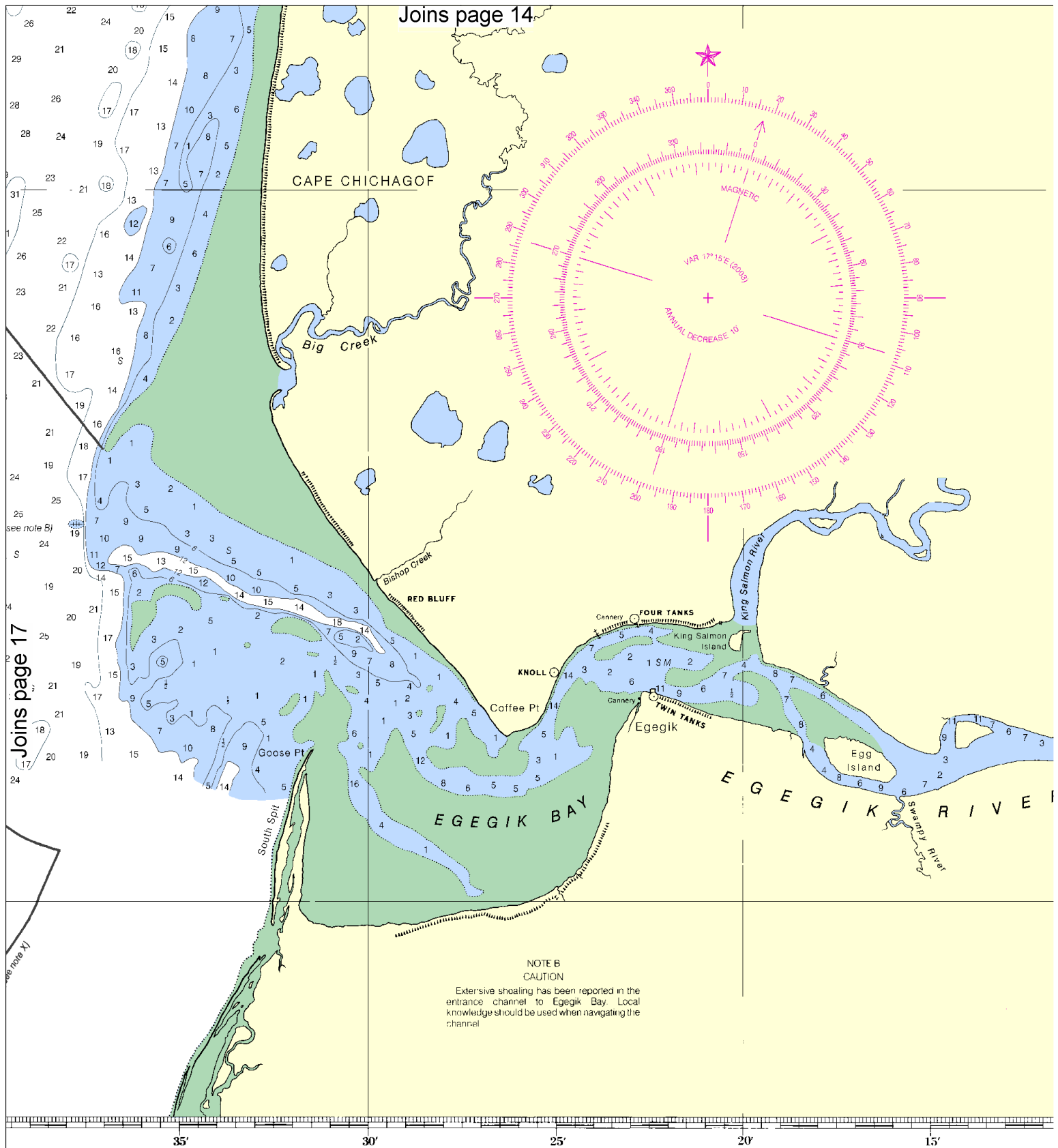
Joins page 18



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

The National
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onal Ocean

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2
FEET	6	12
METERS	1	2

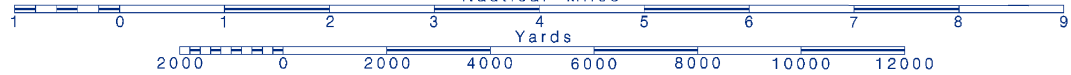
18



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Joins page 15

The soundings in this chart have been prepared for use with ground wave signals and are presently compensated only for theoretical propagation delays which have not yet been verified by observed data. Mariners are cautioned not to rely entirely on the lattices in in-shore waters. Skywave corrections are not provided.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Naknek River Entrance	(56°43'N / 157°03'W)	22.6	20.7	2.2	-2.0
Naknek Air Base	(56°40'N / 156°39'W)	3.2	2.3	0.2	-3.0
Egegik, Egegik River	(56°13'N / 157°22'W)	13.3	11.6	0.8	-3.0
Kvichak, Kvichak River	(56°58'N / 156°57'W)	16.5	14.8	0.9	-3.0

Note: Currents of 3 to 4 knots or more may be encountered in Naknek and Kvichak rivers. See Tidal Current Tables, Pacific Coast of North America and Asia for predictions.

(803)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	Gp group	N nun	Rat rotating
B black	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	Is isophase (E Int)	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	M nautical mile	Q quick	VO very quick
E Int equal interval (Iso)	mn minutes	R red	W white
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
H flashing	Mkr marker	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bld boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
2J wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water:

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.637" southward and 7.717" westward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

Underlined figures on the areas which uncover express the heights in feet above datum of the soundings.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

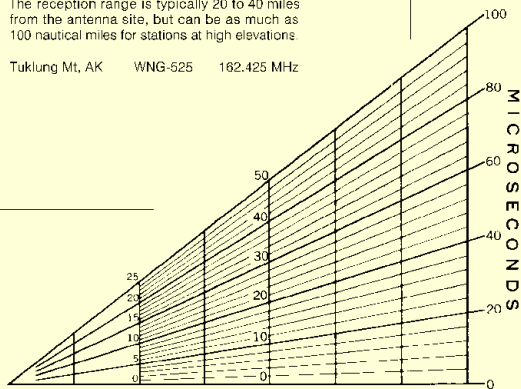
Station positions are shown thus:

⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

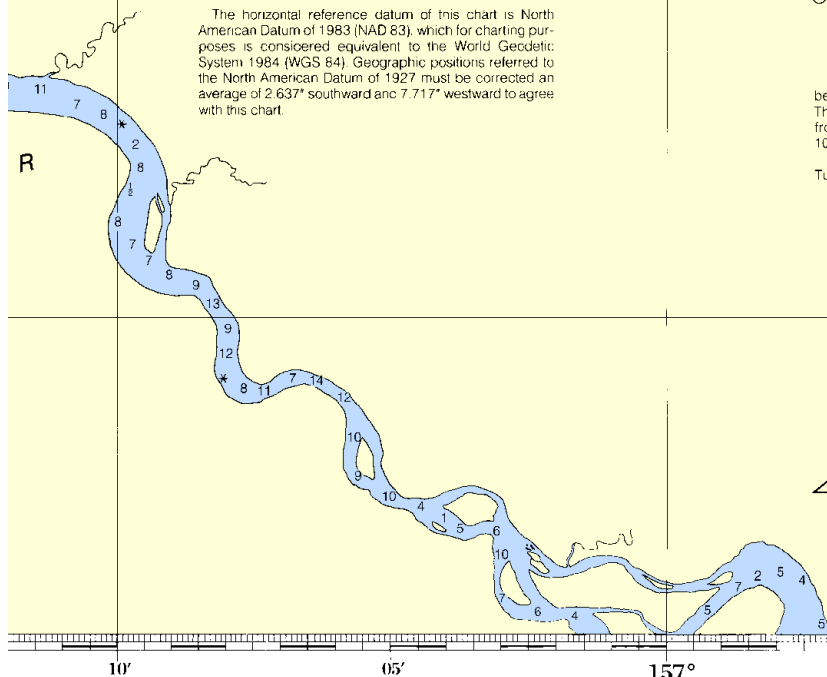
NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Tuklung Mt, AK WNG-525 162.425 MHz



LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR



Bristol Bay - Kvichak Bay and Approaches

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:100,000

16323

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.